Capt Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XV.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

First follow nature and your judgment frame
By her juſt ſtandard which is ſtill the ſame.

AMERICANS! In your Congreſs at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 14th day of Oct. 1774, you laid down the fundamental principles, for which you were about to contend, and from which it is to be hoped you will never depart. For aſſerting and vindicating your rights and liberties, you declared, "That by the immutable laws of nature, the "principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution, and "your ſeveral charters or compacts, you were "entitled to life, liberty and property: that "your anceſtors were entitled to all the rights, "liberties and immunities of free and natural "born ſubjects in England: that you, their de"ſcendants, were entitled to the exerciſe and "enjoyment of all ſuch of them as your local "and other circumſtances, enabled you to exer"ciſe and enjoy. That the foundation of En"gliſh liberty, and of all free government, is, "a right in the people, to participate in their "legiſlative council. That you were entitled "to the common law of England, and more eſ"pecially to the great and ineſtimable privilege "of being tried by your peers of the vicinage, "according to the courſe of that law. *That it "is indiſpenſably neceſſary to good government, and "rendered eſſential by the Engliſh Conſtitution, that "the conſtituent branches of the legiſlature, be inde"pendent of each other.*" Theſe, among others, you then claimed, demanded and inſiſted on, as your indubitable rights and liberties. Theſe are the principles, on which you firſt united and aſſociated, and if you ſteadily and conſiſtently maintain them, they will not only ſecure freedom and happineſs to yourſelves and your poſterity, but your example will be imitated by all Europe, and in time perhaps by all mankind. The nations are in travail and great events muſt have birth. "The minds of men are in move"ment from the Boriſthenes to the Atlantic. Agi"tated with new and ſtrong emotions, they ſwell "and heave beneath oppreſſion, as the ſeas within "the polar circle, at the approach of ſpring. The "genius of philoſophy with the touch of Ithuriel's "ſpear, is trying the eſtabliſhments of the earth. "The various forms of prejudice, ſuperſtition and "ſervility, ſtart up, in their true ſhapes, which "had long impoſed upon the world, under the re"vered ſemblances of honor, faith and loyalty. "Whatever is looſe muſt be ſhaken; whatever is "corrupted muſt be lopt away; whatever is not "built on the broad baſis of public utility, muſt "be thrown to the ground. Obſcure murmurs ga"ther and ſwell into a tempeſt; the ſpirit of en"quiry like a ſevere and ſearching wind, pene"trates every part of the great body politic; and "whatever is unſound, whatever is infirm, ſhrinks "at the viſitation. Liberty, led by philoſophy, "diffuſes her bleſſings to every claſs of men; and "even extends a ſmile of hope and promiſe to the "poor African, the victim of hard impenetrable "avarice. Man, as man, becomes an object of re"ſpect. Tenets are transferred, from theory to "practice. The glowing ſentiment, the lofty ſpe"culation, no longer ſerve "but to adorn the pag"es of a book;" they are brought home to men's "buſineſs and boſoms; and what ſome centuries "ago, it was daring but to think, and dangerous "to expreſs, is now realized and carried into effect. "Syſtems are analyſed into their firſt principles, "and principles are fairly purſued to their legiti"mate conſequences."

This is all enchanting.—But amidſt our enthuſiaſm, there is great reaſon to pauſe, and preſerve our ſobriety. It is true that the firſt empire of the world is breaking the fetters of human reaſon, and exerting the energies of redeemed liberty. In the glowing ardors of her zeal, ſhe condeſcends, AMERICANS, to pay the moſt ſcrupulous attention to your maxims, principles and example. There is reaſon to fear ſhe has copied from you, errors, which have coſt you very dear. Aſſiſt her, by your example, to rectify them before they involve her in calamies, as much greater than your's, as her population is more unwieldy, and her ſituation more expoſed to the baleful influence of rival neighbours. Amidſt all their exultations, AMERICANS and FRENCHMEN ſhould remember, that the perfectibility of man, is only human and terreſtial perfectibility. Cold will ſtill freeze, and fire will never ceaſe to burn: diſeaſe and vice will continue to diſorder, and death to terrify mankind. Emulation next to ſelf preſervation will forever be the great ſpring of human actions, and the balance of a well ordered government, will alone be able to prevent that emulation from degenerating into dangerous ambition, irregular rivalries, deſtructive factions, waſting ſeditions and bloody civil wars.

The great queſtion will forever remain, *who ſhall work?* Our ſpecies cannot all be idle. Leiſure for ſtudy muſt ever be the portion of a few. The number employed in government, muſt forever be very ſmall. Food, raiment and habitations, the indiſpenſible wants of all, are not to be obtained without the continual toil of ninety-nine in an hundred of mankind. As reſt is rapture to the weary man, thoſe who labor little will always be envied by thoſe who labor much, though the latter, in reality, be probably the moſt enviable. With all the encouragements public and private, which can ever be given to general education, and it is ſcarcely poſſible they ſhould be too many or too great, the laboring part of the people, can never be learned. The controverſy between the rich and the poor, the laborious and the idle, the learned and the ignorant, diſtinctions as old as the creation, and as extenſive as the globe; diſtinctions which no art or policy, no degree of virtue or philoſophy can ever wholly deſtroy, will continue, and rivalries will ſpring out of them. Theſe parties will be repreſented in the legiſlature, and muſt be balanced, or one will oppreſs the other. There will never probably be found, any other mode of eſtabliſhing ſuch an equilibrium, than by conſtituting the repreſentation of each, an independent branch of the legiſlature, and an independent executive authority, ſuch as that in our government, to be a third branch and a mediator or an arbitrator between them. Property muſt be ſecured, or liberty cannot exiſt: but if unlimited, or unbalanced power of diſpoſing property, be put into the hands of thoſe, who have no property, France will find, as we have found, the lamb committed to the cuſtody of the wolf. In ſuch a caſe, all the pathetic exhortations and addreſſes of the National Aſſembly to the people, to reſpect property, will be regarded no more than the warbles of the ſongſters of the foreſt. The great art of lawgiving conſiſts in balancing the poor againſt the rich, in the legiſlature, and in conſtituting the legiſlative, a perfect balance againſt the executive power, at the ſame time, that no individual or party can become its rival. The eſſence of a free government conſiſts in an effectual controul of rivalries. The executive and the legiſlative powers are naturally rivals: and if each, has not an effectual controul over the other, the weaker, will ever be the lamb in the paws of the wolf. The nation which will not adopt an equilibrium of power, muſt adopt a deſpotiſm. There is no other alternative. Rivalries muſt be controuled, or they will throw all things into confuſion: and there is nothing but deſpotiſm, or a balance of power, which can controul them. Even in the ſimple monarchies, the nobility and the judicatures, conſtitute a balance, though a very imperfect one againſt the royalties.

Let us conclude with one reflection more, which ſhall barely be hinted at, as delicacy, if not prudence, may require in this place ſome degree of reſerve. Is there a poſſibility, that the government of nations may fall into the hands of men, who teach the moſt diſconſolate of all creeds, that men are but fireflies, and that this *all*, is without a father? Is this the way, to make man, as man an object of reſpect? Or is it, to make murder itſelf, as indifferent as ſhooting a plover, and the extermination of the Rohilla nation, as innocent, as the ſwallowing of mites, on a morſel of cheeſe? If ſuch a caſe ſhould happen, would not one of theſe, the moſt credulous of all believers, have reaſon to pray, to his eternal nature, or his almighty chance, (the more abſurdity there is in this addreſs the more in character) *give us again the gods of the Greeks—give us again the more intelligible as well as more comfortable ſyſtems of Athanaſius and Calvin—nay, give us again our Popes and Hierarchies, Benedictines and Jeſuits, with all their ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm, impoſtures and tyranny.*—A certain Dutcheſs of venerable years and maſculine underſtanding, ſaid of ſome of the Philoſophers of the eighteenth century, admirably well, "On ne croit pas, dans le "Chriſtianiſme, mais on croit, toutes les ſottiſes "poſſibles."

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COLONIES,

Preſented to the National Aſſembly, in the name of the Committee appointed for that purpoſe, the 23d March, 1790.

By Mr. BARNAVE, Deputy from Dauphiny.

CONTINUED.

THE National Aſſembly having pointed out the mode of forming the aſſemblies, which are to preſent the views of the colonies, is alſo obliged to fix certain principles as a baſis for their plans of conſtitution, to render as as far as poſſible all ſuch as may be offered ſuſceptable of being received

But it is deſirous to reduce its conditions to the moſt ſimple terms, to the moſt unconteſtable maxims—and it does not wiſh to add any thing which may impoſe any limits to the liberty of the colonial aſſemblies, beyond what conſtitutes the fundamental connection beween the colonies and the metropolis.

The colonial aſſemblies, engaged in the buſineſs of the Conſtitution will perceive the diſtinction between the legiſlative, executive, judiciary and adminiſtrative functions; they will examine how it will beſt anſwer to organize them in the conſtitution of this colony; the forms, according to which the legiſlative and executive power ought to be exerciſed, the number, compoſition and hierarchy of the tribunals; into whoſe hands the adminiſtration ought to be intruſted, the number, formation and ſubordination of the different aſſemblies which ought to concur therein; the qualifications which may be required to conſtitute an active citizen, for the purpoſe of exerciſing the different employments; in a word, whatever may enter into the compoſition of a government, the beſt adopted to ſecure the happineſs and tranquility of the colonies.

The nature of their intereſts, which can never be entirely blended with thoſe of the metropolis, local, and particularly objects reſpecting the preparation of their laws; in ſhort, the diſtance of places, and the time neceſſary to arrive at them, eſtabliſh a great difference between them and the provinces of France, and conſequently occaſion a difference in their conſtitutions.

But in endeavouring to find theſe out, we ought never to loſe ſight that they form however a part of the French empire, and that the protection which is due them by the whole national ſtrength; that the engagements which ought to exiſt between them and the commerce of France; in a word, that every tie of reciprocal utility which attaches them to the metropolis, can have no kind of ſolidity, without the exiſtence of political connections to ſerve as a baſis.

From theſe different views, it appears with reſpect to the legiſlative power,

That the laws deſigned for the interior regulation of the colonies, independent of the relations which exiſt between them and the metropolis, may and can be prepared without any difficulty within themſelves.

That theſe laws when they are of a preſſing nature, may be proviſionally executed with the ſanction of the governor;

But that the right of approving them definitively, ſhould be reſerved to the legiſlature of France and the King.

To the legiſlature, becauſe it is inveſted with the national power, and becauſe it would be impoſſible without its participation, to be ſure that the laws prepared in the colony, would not interfere with the engagements contracted with the metropolis.

To the King, becauſe the ſanction of all the functions of royalty, are attributed to him, over the colonies, as well as over all the other parts of the French empire.

It in like manner follows, that the laws which reſpect the connections between the colonies and the metropolis, whether they are demanded by the colonial Aſſembly, or have been prepared in the National Aſſembly, ought to receive their exiſtence and anthority from the latter, and cannot be executed, even proviſionally, until they have been decreed by it. A maxim of legiſlation which has no connection with momentary exceptions, which preſſing and imperious wants may require, reſpecting the introduction of proviſions.

From the ſame views reſults with regard to

From the ſame, views reſult, with regard to the Executive power.

That it may be neceſſary, in certain caſes, that the functions attributed to the King, throughout all the parts of the French empire, ſhould be promiſcuouſly exerciſed in the colonies, by a governor who repreſents him.

That therefore the choice and inſtallation of officers, which are in his nomination, the approbation neceſſary for the execution of the decrees of the adminiſtrative aſſemblies—and the other acts which require celerity, may be proviſionally aſſigned to this governor, under the poſitive reſerve of the King's approbation.

But that, in the colonies, as in France, the King is the only and Supreme Chief of the Executive power—that all the officers of juſtice, the adminiſtration, the military forces, ought to acknowledge him as their chief—and that all the powers attributed to royalty, in the French conſtitution, can only be exerciſed proviſionally by thoſe he has charged with them, and definitively by himſelf.

Theſe principles being acknowledged, all the views which may concur in favor of the proſperity of the colonies, may be taken into conſideration by the colonial aſſemblies.

The French nation does not wiſh to exerciſe over them any other influence than that of the ties eſtabliſhed and cemented for the common utility—it is in no wiſe jealous to eſtabliſh or preſerve the means of oppreſſion.

What ſources of proſperity are offered to the patriotiſm of the colonial aſſemblies by the different parts of the labor entruſted to them. The eſtabliſhment of a ſimple judiciary order, ſecuring to the citizens an impartial and prompt juſtice, an adminiſtration committed to the hands of thoſe who are intereſted in it, a plan of impoſts ſuited to their convenience, the forms of which cannot be changed, and the quantity can only be regulated by the vote of the colonial aſſemblies themſelves.

France, to which its commercial laws with the colonies ought to ſecure, with ſome benefit the reimburſement of the expences, which it is obliged to ſupport for their protection, does not conſider their poſſeſſion as a fiſcal reſource. Their particular impoſts ſhall be confined to the expences of their own government, they themſelves ſhall propoſe the eſtabliſhment and proportion of them.

France does not conſider its colonies as the means of juſtifying avidity, of flattering the tyranny of ſome perſons appointed to ſuperintend their adminiſtration—the intereſts of the citizens ought to be managed by themſelves, and the adminiſtration can only be entruſted to ſuch as they have freely elected.

The expences of a complicated juſtice, the delays and artifices of chicanery, the removals occaſioned by the too refined ſpring of certain tribunals, cannot ſuit men continually engaged in an advantageous cultivation, and the commerce of its productions—the colonies therefore require more rigorouſly than the metropolis, a prompt adminiſtration of juſtice diveſted of every means of deſpotiſm and oppreſſion.

There is then none of theſe views but which the National Aſſembly will adopt with ſatisfaction whenever they ſhall be propoſed to it by the colonial aſſemblies—but, after having conſidered what ſuits the interior happineſs of the colonies, it remains to pay attention to their exterior intereſts.

The National Aſſembly exerciſes towards each of the parts of the French empire the duties which belong to the ſocial body over all the members that compoſe it—every one finds in it the guardian of its intereſts and liberty—every one is ſubjected by it to the exerciſe of the will of the whole. The depoſitary of the moſt legitimate and moſt impoſing authorities, the nation which has charged it with the preſervation of its rights, has placed at its diſpoſal all the force neceſſary to guaranty them. It is then a rigid duty, a ſacred obligation to maintain them without alteration—but the more inconteſtable theſe rights are, ſo much the greater means has the nation which has entruſted them, to ſupport them, and ſo much the leſs does it ſuit the aſſembly which repreſents it, to call to their aſſiſtance the arms of weakneſs and of tyranny. A timid circumſpection, a vain diſſimulation, would debaſe its character to a level with uſurped or tottering powers—it can then, it ought then, in treating with the children of the country, to forget for a moment, and lay aſide all the rights and all the powers which it is charged to exerciſe over them, to examine and diſcuſs their intereſts with freedom, to attach them to their duty by the ſentiment of their own welfare, and to lend to the majority of the nation it repreſents, the only language which can ſuit it, that of reaſon and of truth.

EXTRACT.

A FREE people are naturally high ſpirited; eſpecially thoſe who are born and nurtered in the principles of liberty; they are always governed with difficulty—and the reſtraints which are neceſſary to prevent thoſe exceſſes which always precede the loſs of that freedom they ſo juſtly prize, are ſeldom ſubmitted to without reluctance; a truly independent legiſlator muſt therefore neceſſarily be ſometimes unpopular.

AUTHENTICK INFORMATION.

(We are happy to lay before the public, the following authentic Intelligence.)

BOSTON JULY 15.

MR. RUSSELL,

SIR,

YOU will receive, incloſed, ſome papers, which the Right Hon. Viſcount DE PONTEVES-GIEN wiſhes you to inſert in your uſeful and well-written CENTINEL: And you will ſee by them how diffident you ought to be of all the reports too eaſily propagated by indiſcretion, or by the rivals of your commerce, and ours.

The ports of our Colonies continue to be open to the Americans, as before, and upon the terms in the Ordinances of their reſpective Governors. You know my ſolicitude to make public thoſe kind of publications ſo uſeful to the deareſt intereſts of this port, as well as of all the other ports of my diſtrict; and I ſhall continue to ſend you their authentic information.

None of the letters which I have received from *Martinique* make any mention, "that the American veſſels were boarded, and all the military weapons on board taken away." I am, Sir, with due regard, Yours, &c.

DE LE TOMBE.

EXTRACT from the diſpatches of the Right Hon. Viſcount DE PONTEVES-GIEN, to M. DE LETOMBE.

"*On board the* ILLUSTRE, *St. Pierre, June* 15.

"SINCE the begining of the troubles there has been a pointed enmity between the town of St. Pierre, and the colony, which encreaſed continually, from the anarchy which reigned in that city. The 3d of June, after the uſual proceſſion, a quarrel took place between the free-coloured people, and a mob, which terminated by the ſudden ſlaughter of 15 mulattoes, and three of their white officers. One hundred and twenty-ſeven mulattoes were afterwards confined in Jail, and their puniſhment was inſiſted upon by that unruly mob, which the Municipal body was not able to reſtrain. Every citizen lamented the progreſſive oppreſſion of a gang of vilians which eſtabliſhed themſelves in St. Pierre: And that city, ſo important to commerce, was approaching to be the haunt of vagabonds of all nations: Which event, had it arrived, would have proved fatal to all the windward Iſlands. In this exigency, the colony held a ſpecial meeting—the coloniſts united, all the free coloured people armed themſelves, and demanded that juſtice ſhould be done; even the ſlaves began to ſtir, and every thing would have been in a deplorable ſituation there, if a ſpeedy relief had not been granted. The Colonial Aſſembly having therefore requeſted the Viſcount DE DAMAS to employ all the forces under his command, and to march to St. Pierre in order to deliver that town from oppreſſion, and to reſtore the activity and liberty of its commerce: And myſelf having alſo been equally requeſted, we thereupon agreed to move on the buſineſs, the 9th inſt. by land and by water. The town of St. Pierre was ſoon ſurround on every part, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops without firing a ſingle gun; and every thing paſſed with the greateſt good order. The Municipal body, and the citizens, being ſatisfied, have preſented us addreſſes of thanks, which I have the honor to ſend you.

"In order to juſtify the ſlaughter perpetrated the 3 inſt. it was alledged that a plot had been laid by the free-coloured people againſt the whites. Thoſe who were put to jail remain there—and their caſe will be legally ſcrutinized. The above is all that has taken place. We believe we have rendered an important ſervice to the Colony, to the Metropolis, and to their reſpective commerce: Eſpecially as we have been ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in this very delicate operation without bloodſhed, and to the ſatisfaction of all the citizens. I have the honor &c. &c. (Signed)

PONTEVES-GIEN.

"*On board the Illuſtre, June* 17.

"We have terminated our buſineſs here and to-morrow we ſhall go back to Fort-Royal, leaving at St. Pierre's a batalion, in garriſon, at the requeſt of the citizens. The greater part of the diſturbers have fled; a part will be ſent to France, and ſome will be puniſhed according to the juſtice of the laws: Some have been puniſhed by a few days impriſonment only. This important military enterprize has not coſt a drop of blood. If we had denied the requeſt, the Coloniſts and the coloured people would have executed that delicate piece of buſineſs without us; and whatever might have been the iſſue, it would have been fatal to the colony.

"I am now gowing to prepare for my departure for France—and ſhould be very ſorry not to have it in my power to ſee your town again, where reſide an HANCOCK, an ADAMS, a BOWDOIN, and a multitude of citizens, extremely affectionate and amiable; to whom I am attached by the warmeſt gratitude.

"Farewell, dear, Sir, I reiterate to you always, with new pleaſure, my aſſurances of the ſincere and inviolable attachment which I have avowed to you.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

MR. SMITH of (S. C.) Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Lawrance having ſpoke againſt the motion made by Mr. Parker for adjourning Congreſs to Philadelphia, and blamed Mr. Vining for bringing it forward again after the deciſion of the Senate againſt the meaſure.

Mr. Parker roſe and ſaid, I take to myſelf Mr. ſpeaker the blame, if the thing is blameable, for reiterating the queſtion which my worthy friend from Delaware has ſupported with ſo much energy. I think if he is impreſſed with zeal on this occaſion it is a laudable zeal, and worthy of that independence of ſpirit which the honeſt repreſentative of a free people ought ever to poſſeſs; for my part I am convinced of the rectitude of his intentions, and I do not entertain an apprehenſion that the gentlemen in oppoſition, will dare to impeach the motives by which either of us are actuated.

Under an impreſſion that it is adverſe to the common intereſt of this great republic to have the ſeat of government placed in an eccentric poſition—I ſhall continue by all juſtifiable means to attempt the application of a remedy to an evil which, I ſo juſtly deem a grievance.

Was I the immediate repreſentative of the city of New-York, or one of the more eaſtern States, I might forget in a moment like this, that I was a repreſentative of America, but as a repreſentative of Virginia, and far removed from the preſent ſeat of Congreſs, I can with more concern reflect on this improper ſituation. Hence I muſt be excuſed for doing my duty in advocating a removal to a place more central and more agreeable to my immediate conſtituents as well as to the great body of the people of United America; I am the more countenanced, Mr. ſpeaker in this exertion by the late declared voice of this Houſe. If I am not miſtaken, when the queſtion was laſt before this Houſe, there appeared to be more than two thirds of the repreſentatives of the people in favor of a removal to Philadelphia; and ſhall we ſubmit what appears ſo clearly to be the deſire of the majority of the people of America, to the ſmall majority of a ſingle member in the Senate.—We who are the repreſentatives of the people for whom this government was inſtituted as the conſtitution expreſsly declares, to concede to a bare majority of the repreſentatives of the States.—Shall we remain inactive and ſink into ſilent apathy, becauſe the Senate has been pleaſed not to concur with us in the firſt eſſay made to promote the equal diſtribution of the benefits of the government to all its parts—do gentlemen wiſh to be dragg'd into a ſtate of vaſſalage to the Senate, and only be the mock guardians of our country's welfare—are we to ſit here to do nothing but regiſter the edicts of a body, whoſe councils are concealed within the impenetrable walls of a dark divan? The removal of Congreſs is a meaſure of neceſſity and thoſe who feel its importance cannot, nor ought they to avoid preſſing it—gentlemen tell us it is an irritating ſubject, but are we who ſuſtain the oppreſſion not excuſeable for being irritated? I make this appeal with confidence to the northern gentlemen, and aſk if they would ſit quiet if they were dragged to Halifax in North-Carolina, a place not an inch more diſtant from the extremity of New-Hampſhire, than New-York is from the moſt diſtant part of Georgia? For myſelf I declare, that were we there I ſhould join them in a removal to a place more central to the union though more inconvenient to the part of Virginia I repreſent; I ſhall conſider an accommodation in this buſineſs as a ſtrengthening band of union. Thoſe who are real friends to United America, will diſſipate their local attachments and meet on central ground. I would not like the gentlemen from the Eaſtern States and New-York throw embarraſſments in the way of a meaſure ſo calculated to do juſtice to all, and which ought to give general ſatisfaction, and by ſuch means ceaſe the murmurs of thoſe who have juſt cauſe of complaint—let thoſe gentlemen conſider that this government is a government of the people, and not of a few great men, the whole and not a part only are to receive the benefits which it is conſtituted to diſpenſe; let them conſider what the voice of the people is; we are the repreſentatives of the people in an equal and juſt proportion—two thirds of theſe repreſentatives have declared the ſentimrnts of their conſtituents; Pennſylvania is evidently the preſent center of repreſentation, conſequently of population, and as the center of wealth for the preſent may be about Philadelphia, for the preſent I will ſubmit to a removal there, in full confidence that when the permanent ſeat is fixed it will be further South, as population and migration will ſhortly give ſtrength to our Southern and Weſtern country. Who are they then Mr. Speaker, that arreſt the removal to Philadelphia—The Senate? And who are the Senate? The repreſentatives of political communities, of States unequal in their extent and population—and although I admire the propriety of their eſtabliſhment and their utility in many caſes; yet as this is a queſtion in which the repreſentatives of the people are more intereſted than the repreſentatives of the States are—I think their opinion ought to prevail—and not to be blown away by the ſtill voice of men ſhut up in a conclave, wrapt in ſecrecy their high mightineſſes (for ſo they may be termed from their introduction of titles, &c. &c.) are they to dictate to the repreſentatives of a *free people*—I truſt not.

Here Mr. Parker was interrupted by ſeveral gentlemen calling to order; Mr. Smith of (S. C.) hoped the gentleman might be permitted to go on—but he would aſſure him he ſhould be anſwered.

Mr. Parker proceeded. I do not wiſh Mr. ſpeaker, to take up the time of the Houſe, but I am ſtrongly perſuaded that in a government like ours, in a queſtion like this, the Senate ſhould be ſatisfied to let the repreſentatives of the people ſelect the place moſt convenient to the community at large; for myſelf I declare I have no perſonal objection to New-York, ſo far from it that was I to ſelect a place to ſpend my own time, I ſhould prefer it to Philadelphia; but as a repreſentative of America, I have no right to conſult my private happineſs nor overawe the public weal with it, my advocating a removal then cannot be aſcribed to private views or ſelf-intereſted motives; what ſtimulates me is the wiſh of the people I repreſent and a conviction of the propriety of the meaſure. When deliberating on a national ſubject of great importance private wiſhes ſhould be baniſhed and the common cauſe conſulted.

Gentlemen tell us there it no neceſſity for preſſing this queſtion at this time; but ſir, I think ſince we are embarked in it we ought to proſecute the voyage until we arrive at that place, which will reſtore union, harmony, and good humour; even if we now relinquiſh the buſineſs we have no ſecurity, but it will haunt us and meet us at every turn. Hence I think, ſir, there is an abſolute neceſſity of removing immediately, if we wiſh the government to laſt, and to ſome place from whence the legiſlature may extend its influence in an equal and regular manner to all the extremities; the people know and feel its partial operation, and ſit very uneaſy under it.

Gentlemen ſay we ought to determine the permanent reſidence; to me, ſir, it is a matter of indifference which is firſt determined, permanent or temporary reſidence---but as a majority have refuſed to conſider of the permanent reſidence at this time, I am willing to give up to their deciſion, and contend for the preſent only for the temporary ſeat. I wiſh this to be nearer the center of the United States than it now is; I repeat again, that whilſt I have a majority of the people and their repreſentatives, I will not relinquiſh my endeavor to obtain what they deſire with ſo much anxiety and what they are entitled to on every principle of juſtice and equity.

It is ſaid that no petitions are come forward praying this removal. I admit there are none—our conſtituents have confidence in us, and could not ſuppoſe it neceſſary to trouble us with petitions, in order to induce us to adopt a meaſure, the propriety of which muſt be obvious to every eye; but if we now decline to ſatisfy their juſt deſires, we may expect not only petitions, but *remonſtrances* againſt our culpable neglect. When people feel what it is to travel, exhauſted with fatigue ſome hundred miles more than an equal apportionment requires, they will not only complain of us, but will have reaſon to curſe and execrate the authors of their calamities

The gentlemen from the Eaſtward may feel eaſy under every thing of this kind, whilſt they remain in New-York; but the ſouthern gentlemen will be guilty of great inattention to the intereſt of thoſe they repreſent, if they remain any longer idle ſpectators of a game, by which their particular conſtituents only can be looſers.

(From Lloyd's Minutes.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

The engroſſed bill reſpecting conſuls, was read the third time and paſſed.

A petition of John Tucker, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, was read, praying to be repaid certain ſums he had advanced to procure ſeals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the ſubject of the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make in the ſaid bill; the houſe took the report into conſideration, and agreed to the ſame, with a ſmall alteration.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed the funding bill, with ſundry amendments, the amendments were made the order of the day to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

A bill for regiſtering ſhips or veſſels: to regulate the coaſting trade; veſſels employed in the fiſheries and for other purpoſes, was brought in by Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to amend the revenue laws, read and ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

Mr. Gerry of the committee of conference on the diſagreement between the two houſes reſpecting the poſt-office bill—brought in a report which was read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury on the unappropriated lands of the United States in the Weſtern territory, was read—this report contains a ſyſtem for the future diſpoſal of that property, and was ordered to be printed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States informing the Houſe, that an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes—an act for holding a treaty or treaties of peace, with certain Indian tribes, and an act to amend an act for eſtabliſhing and ſupporting light-houſes, beacons, bouys and public piers, all of which originated in the Houſe, had received his aſſent.

The report of the committee of conference on the poſt office bill was taken into conſideration.

The firſt amendment of the Senate, the committee on the part of the Houſe did not agree to. This amendment was to inveſt the Poſt-Maſter-General with the power to eſtabliſh the croſs poſt roads.—Mr. Hartley moved that the Houſe ſhould adhere to their diſagreement; this was ſeconded by Mr. Bloodworth.

A conſiderable debate enſued on this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Mathews, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White.——35.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Renſſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Smith (M.) Smith (S.C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.——20.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The Houſe then took up the amendments of the Senate to the funding bill, and made ſome progreſs therein.——Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the Funding Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the intereſt on Indents was raiſed from *three* to *four* per cent. pr. ann.

The term of "*ten years*," the period at which one third of the principal was propoſed to be funded, was altered to ſeven years. Theſe with the rate of redemption, at 8 dolls. pr. ann. on account of principal and intereſt, which the Senate propoſed ſhould be at 7 dolls. pr. ann. were all the alterations made by the houſe this day.

On the propoſition for the aſſumption of the State debts, being read, Mr. Jackſon moved that the houſe ſhould diſagree to the amendment.—Mr. Jackſon enforced his motion with a lengthy ſpeech—and was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Gerry made a few remarks—and then the houſe adjourned without a deciſion—till To-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THE TABLET.——No. CXXXIV.

"*Converſation is the criterion of almoſt every man's intellectual merit.*"

WE are often diſpoſed to pay a compliment to men for their abilities and rectitude, upon a very ſlight and ſuperficial acquaintance. This haſty mode of eſtimating characters expoſes us to a degree of deception, and makes us value ſome too high and others too low. The talents of a man, no more than his diſpoſition can be aſcertained without a ſtrict ſcrutiny, and being converſant with him on ordinary occaſions, and in the familiar walks of life. While men are in the mere exerciſe of profeſſional duty, or are examined only by the view they exhibit when acting in a public capacity, they aſſume artificial forms, and diſplay borrowed abilities.

Some perſons indeed have the addreſs to keep their real character always out of ſight. They will never expoſe themſelves to the fulneſs of domeſtic inſpection, being perſuaded that they may riſque the loſs of reputation in private, which they have obtained in public. For this reaſon it is prudent for men who have acquired ſome fame and influence for their abilities, to adopt a cautious, reſerved mode of converſation. Every perſon who indulges himſelf in an unreſtrained ſcope of converſation, will, in ſome moments of inadvertency, diſcover follies and weakneſſes, which a more diſcreet rule of behavior would have concealed. It is of utility to mankind that ſome perſons in ſociety ſhould be viewed with an high degree of reſpect, and be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs more than ordinary diſcernment and rectitude. It is of more importance to the world that a man ſhould render himſelf reſpectable by his wiſdom and ſobriety; than that he ſhould aim at being agreeable by gaiety and affability. The truth is, if we were intimately acquainted with all men, we ſhould conſider them as too nearly alike to pay that reſpect to ſome, and feel that deteſtation for others, which the good management of ſociety abſolutely requires. A high ſtate of civilization is founded on artificial circumſtances; and it can only be preſerved by a forced departure from the intrinſic character of things. We muſt admire objects and men who poſſeſs ſlender pretenſions to admiration; and we muſt reprobate others without examining too critically the grounds of deteſtation.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the late Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1.

TH' unnumber'd ſpheres o'er boundleſs ſpace that roll,
The buſy tenants of each ball,
Myriads that walk, or fly, or ſwim, or crawl,
The compound of creation's ample whole,
Are few—contracted—and confin'd,
When meaſur'd by the GREAT CREATOR's mind.

2.

Each being he aſſign'd a deſtin'd courſe,
FRANKLIN to prop a ſinking ſtate.
And now t' arreſt impending fate,
And check the lightning's force.
FRANKLIN in mercy to COLUMBIA giv'n
To blaſt a tyrant's ſchemes, and ward the wrath of heav'n.

3.

What tho retir'd from mortal ken,
Each flaſh from heav'n conviction gives,
That FRANKLIN ſtill in eſſence lives
To guide, and guard the ſons of men.
Forever ſacred be that precious earth,
Which gave to ſuch a Genius birth.

4.

By ſpace GREAT FRANKLIN ne'er could be confin'd,
He ſoar'd above all human bounds,
Yet when in this ſmall ſphere he walk'd his rounds,
His vaſt capacious ſoul embrac'd all human kind.
His fame and bleſſings equally extend,
And the world hails him univerſal friend

5.

At length his ſwelling ſoul has burſt the clod,
And mounting o'er th' empyreal height,
And urging on its rapid flight,
Now beams an emanation of THE GOD.
Henceforth diſtinguiſh'd ſhall COLUMBIA ſhine,
The parent of A GENIUS more than half divine.

6.

Let black oblivion blot th' ungenerous page
Which giddy RAYNAL falſely ſtain'd,
When he forgot the ſelf-taught Sage,*
And fair COLUMBIA impiouſly profan'd.
HOMER, the Critics ſay, wou'd ſometimes nod,
So RAYNAL might forget the NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.

E. C.

"*On doit être étonné que l'Amerique n'ait pas encore produit un "bon Poëte, un habile Mathematicien, un homme de genie, dans un ſeul "art, ou une ſeule ſcience."* Abbé Raynal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

On Saturday evening laſt Colonel Marinus Willet, with Col. Alexander M'Gillivray and twenty eight chiefs of the Creek nation arrived in this city. They will ſhortly proceed to viſit the Congreſs of the United States, in order to conclude treaties, which, we hope, will ſecure peace to our ſouthern brethern. Theſe chiefs were received by our citizens with every mark of attention. The bells were rung; the artillery fired a federal ſalute, and with the light infantry companies eſcorted the chiefs to the Indian Queen, where lodgings were prepared for them; and a great number of people aſſembled to behold the largeſt body of Indians, that has appeared in this metropolis for many years. Yeſterday they attended divine ſervice at Chriſt church.

Dr. Franklin ſays—(for tho dead he yet ſpeaketh)—it has been computed by ſome political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day on ſomething uſeful, that labor would produce ſufficient to procure all the neceſſaries and comforts of life——want and miſery would be baniſhed out of the world, and the reſt of the 24 hours might be leiſure and amuſement.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

CREEKS.

Wedneſday laſt arrived in this city Col. ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, and the KINGS, CHIEFS, and WARRIORS of the Creek nation, eſcorted by Col. *Marinus Willet*.

A Packet, under the direction of Major *Stagg*, had been diſpatched to Elizabethtown-Point, by order of the Secretary at War, on board of which they embarked at that place in the morning, and landed at Murray's Wharf at about 2 o'clock.

As they paſſed the Battery a federal ſalute was fired—which was repeated at the moment of their landing.

The Society of St. Tammany in their proper dreſſes—accompanied by Gen. *Malcolm*, and a detachment of the City Artillery, and Infantry, waited their arrival, and eſcorted them to the houſe of the Hon. Gen. *Knox*—after which they were introduced by the General to THE PRESIDENT of the United States: They then waited on His Excellency THE GOVERNOR—and dined at the City Tavern, in company with the Secretary at War—the Senators and Repreſentatives of the State of Georgia—Gen. Malcolm—the Military Officers on duty—and the Officers of the Society of St. Tammany.

The public curioſity was greatly excited—and the multitude immenſe, which collected on this occaſion.

Our viſitors appeared to be greatly pleaſed with their polite and friendly reception—and the public demonſtration of ſatisfaction at the occaſion of their long journey to the Great Council of the States.

Names of the Chiefs of the Creek Nation, now in this City.

1	Colonel ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY,	
6	Tuſkena'ah, or *big lieütenant*,	4 Coweta Chiefs.
	Homatah, or *leader*,	
	Chickwockly Mico,	
	Mico Nomalthle, *and two young Warriors.*	
5	Fuſkatche Mico, *or bird tail King*,	5 Cuſſitah Chiefs.
	Fuſkiah Mico, *or Warrior King*,	
	Nealthlock, *or ſecond Man*,	
	Tuſkeegie Tuſtunegie, *or big ſcar*,	
	Halletemathle, *or blue giver.*	
2	Opay Mico, *or the Singer*,	2 Chiefs from little Tallaſee.
	Totkeſhajou-Samoniah.	
1	Stimalejie, *or Mankiller.*	Albama Chief.
5	Stimafutchkee, *or good humor, and four other Warriors.*	From the Cooſades.
4	Chinabie, *or the great Notches Warrior, and three young Warriors*,	From the Notches.
2	Ochee Hajou, or Aleck Cornel,	2 Chiefs from Tuſkabatchy.
	Soholeſſe, *or young ſecond Man*,	
2	Talliſſee King, and Holatah, *or the blue, and two Tallaſſee Warriors*,	Talliſſee Chiefs.

30

David Francis, *a young half breed, Kinſman to Col.* McGillivray.
David Tate, *Nephew to Col.* McGillivray.
Mr. Cornel, *The Interpreter.*

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſituation of the Poſt-Office bill is truly critical.—The Houſe of Repreſentatives are ſtrenuous to have ſixty Poſt-Maſters' General.—The Senate are averſe to more than ONE.—But THE PEOPLE being greatly intereſted in this queſtion, and the public mind having anticipated and approved the plan of SIXTY—it follows that the PEOPLE are in a fair way of having no new regulations at all—but at an expenſe greatly overbalancing the benefit.

If ſixty Poſt Maſters' General are ſixty times better than ONE, the amendment of the Senate to the Poſt-Office bill is a moſt abominable UNPOPULAR amendment.

The Virginia Independent Chronicle gives an account of the Lead Mines in that State—in which there are between 50 and 60 men employed——there are ſeven pitts of 70 feet in depth, which are ſo productive, that from 6 to 8 tons of Ore may be raiſed in a day—preſent appearances indicate that the ſource is inexhauſtible—and that ſuch additions are making to the works, that in the courſe of the enſuing year ſufficient may be procured and manufactured for the conſumption of the United States. From authentic information of the above tenor, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States has been induced to enhance the duty on imported lead of all kinds.

A letter from Halifax, dated June 30, ſays, a veſſel is juſt arrived from Glaſgow, which left it the 28th May, when the Britiſh fleet was in full commiſſion, upwards of forty ſail of the line parading the channel—but no anſwer was received from the Court of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated July 18.

"I have read with attention and pleaſure the "*Diſcourſes on Davila*," and think they contain excellent principles and maxims—I wiſh our politicians would read them with deliberate conſideration.—I alſo wiſh the Aſſembly of France might read them, for unleſs they attend to the principles of government therein contained, I fear their revolution may end in tyranny.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig Minerva, Bell, Liſbon, 42 days
—— Rachel, Duff, Limrick, 44
—— Satisfaction, Chriſtie, St. Vincent, 21
Schooner Friends Adventure, Parker, Shelburne, 13
Sloop Charles, White. Norfolk, 5
——Brothers, Rhoden, St. Johns, 13.

Juſt publiſhed,
(In II Vols. bound and lettered) and to be ſold by the Editor of this paper, *Price* 13s.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY,

In a ſeries of LETTERS to a reſpectable CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

Containing Sentiments on a
MODE of DOMESTIC EDUCATION,
Suited to the preſent ſtate of *Society*, *Government*, and *Manners*, in the United States of America,
And on the Dignity and Importance of the
FEMALE CHARACTER.
Interſperſed with a variety of intereſting ANECDOTES.

By ENOS HITCHCOCK, D. D.

The following account of the above, is contained in a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"The deſign of this work is to ſhow the great importance of early education, by exhibiting the portrait of a family in which this great object was attended to. In this family were a ſon and daughter, whoſe early education was ſuperintended by their parents, and particularly by their mother. The ſeveral ſteps which were taken to inſtil into their young minds, ſentiments of virtue, and to form good habits, are repreſented in ſuch a manner, as to render the whole a moſt pleaſing picture. The letters are interſperſed with judicious obſervations, intereſting anecdotes, and refined ſentiments, tending to develope the ſubject. It is written in an agreeable mannner, and a familiar ſtyle: Precepts are enforced by a pleaſing narrative; the beſt way of communicating inſtruction. The ſcene is not laid in any particular place, but it is left to the reader's imagination to place it in what part of America he pleaſes.

The ADDRESS of the Convention of South-Carolina, presented by the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from that State

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the people of the State of South-Carolina, now met and sitting in Convention, beg leave to address you, and to embrace this first opportunity which has been afforded us of congratulating you on the high and important station of President of the United States. Such, sir, has been the impression made upon the public mind by a due sense of your eminent services, and such the affection of a nation, whose dearest rights you have defended, that one wish pervaded the whole continent of placing you at the head of the Federal Republic, and of enjoying under your protection, as our first magistrate, the blessings of that free government, for the attainment of which we are so much indebted to your exertions as our general. The promises of your earlier life, Sir, had prepared your fellow-citizens for your acceptance of the military command in 1775, when dangers and difficulties surrounded us on all sides, and the prospect was dark and gloomy; but they must ever remember with gratitude and admiration the wisdom and energy of that system, which could induce men accustomed to the most perfect equality to submit to the rigorous duties of a camp, and thus convert the tumultuary array of an undisciplined yeomanry into a permanent force, capable of making head against the veteran army of our enemies. With similar sentiments do they call to mind the efforts of that heroic fortitude, which despaired not in the worst of times, but rose superior to every misfortune, infusing new spirit into the bosoms of an unfortunate army, and animating them by the force of example to undergo the severest toil with alacrity, and to endure with perseverance the most accumulated distress.

It was the will of an all-wise Providence, that the great objects we were contending for should not be attained without some difficulty, and that we should be taught to observe and to value the virtues which spring up in adversity; but the time of our severe trial was at length terminated—the cloud which had hovered over us so long was at length dispelled, and the sun of American glory appeared in its full splendour: to have borne this change of fortune with equanimity, to have employed the last hours of command in reconciling our gallant soldiers to a disappointment which their long sufferings during the war had but ill prepared them for; and having checked the rage of civil discord in its infancy, to have resigned all power, and cheerfully descended into the walks of private life, are circumstances that must forever illumine the page of history, and which, as they can never be effaced from our remembrance, so we trust they will be deeply engraven upon the minds of our posterity.

To transmit to that posterity the spirit of a free constitution in its native purity is the hope which animates us all; we hope also, that they will learn from us to cherish every grateful sentiment towards you, Sir, and that they will be proud, as we are, to participate individually in the honor which America may so justly claim to herself, of having produced a citizen, whose love of glory was devoid of ambition, whose view embraced no objects but the freedom and the happiness of his countrymen; whose integrity was equal to their most unbounded confidence, and who combining the prudence of retreat, with all the active valour of attack, was at once the shield and the sword of his native country. The tranquility of retirment after the dangers of war and the fatigues of public life, is one of those rewards which exalted merit seems ever entitled to; but which your fellow-citizens were constrained to deny you. Independence had been established, but the arduous task of internal legislation still remained, and the United States were yet to establish upon the firmest basis that station amongst the nations of the earth, which they had of right assumed; called upon for this sacred purpose, you have listened, Sir, to the voice of your country—you have given a further proof of your never failing attachment to her interests, and we can only hope, in the warmest wishes which we form for the good of the public weal, that your administration in the office of President of the United States may be as prosperous as your acceptance of it has been honorable and patriotic.

We will not, Sir, by thus giving way to the effusions of our hearts, any longer intrude upon that time which is devoted to the general good, but conclude with offering up our prayers to the great Father of the universe, that he may be pleased to shed his influence over all your councils, and that having saved your country and given an awful lesson to all mankind, you may finally in the fullness of your years, close the long glories of an illustrious life, not only with the consciousness of having deserved, but with the comfort and satisfaction of having received every proof of respect and esteem from the heart-felt gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

By the unanimous voice of the Convention,
CHARLES PINCKNEY, *President.*

Columbia, May 31st, 1790.

The PRESIDENT's Answer.

To the People of the State of South Carolina,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE congratulatory address of the People of the state of South Carolina on my election to the office of President of the United States, expressed in such forcible and endearing terms, affects me with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction, and induces me to request their acceptance of my sincerest acknowledgments.

Flattering as it must have been to me to find the extraordinary unanimity of the people of the United States, in placing me at the head of their federal republic, I am still more pleased with the recollection of the manly conduct on their part, which, in the issue of an arduous struggle, put them in a condition to enjoy the blessings of a free government. It was owing to their steady and strenuous support, with the smiles of a gracious Providence, that I did not sink under the oppression I felt from a diffidence in my abilities to conduct their military operations. It was a distressing consideration, that so good a cause might be endangered by a single false step on the part of their General. But in such a cause, although surrounded with difficulties and dangers on every side and in the midst of dark and gloomy prospects, it would have argued the most infamous pusillanimity to have despaired of the commonwealth. Seconded by such a body of Yeomanry as repaired to the Standard of Liberty, fighting in their own native land; fighting for all that freemen hold dear, and whose docility soon supplied the place of discipline; it was scarcely in human nature, under its worst character, to have abandoned them in their misfortunes; nor is it for me to claim any singular title to merit, for having shared in a common danger, and triumphed with them, after a series of the severest toil and most accumulated distress, over a formidable foe.

The value of liberty was thus enhanced in our estimation by the difficulty of its attainment; and the worth of characters appreciated by the trial of adversity. The tempest of war having at length been succeeded by the sunshine of peace, our citizens-soldiers impressed an useful lesson of patriotism on mankind, by nobly returning, with impaired constitutions and unsatisfied claims, after such long sufferings and severe disappointments, to their former occupations. Posterity, as well as the present age, will doubtless regard with admiration and gratitude the patience, perseverance and valor which atchieved our revolution; they will cherish the remembrance of virtues which had but few parallels in former times, and which will add new lustre to the most splendid page of history.

If there be for me any peculiarly just subject of exultation, and with honest pride I avow the fact, it is in being the citizen of a country, whose inhabitants were so enlightened and disinterested as to sacrifice local prejudices and temporary systems for the sake of rendering secure and permanent that Independency, which had been the price of so much treasure and blood. Animated with a hope of transmitting to posterity the spirit of a free constitution in its native purity; they have, since the conclusion of the war, evinced the rectitude of their principles, as well as proved themselves by their practice, worthy of their successes.

For myself, notwithstanding my former intentions and declarations, I could not hesitate to return to public life, when, from all the circumstances within my knowledge, I had collected it to be my duty, because it was apparently the wish of a whole nation. Nor shall I regret the loss of that tranquility in retirement, which my time of life and state of health seemed in some measure, to authorise and require; if I may still be an instrument of any good to that country, which has continued to assist my administration with such generous and unlimited confidence.

I pray you to be persuaded, that while I receive with great sensibility, such repeated proofs of the partiality of my fellow citizens in my favor, I feel encreasing obligations to devote my labors unremittingly to the public service; and with the benediction of the great Father of the Universe on our councils, to use my best endeavours that the American people, who have of right assumed an independent station amongst the nations of the earth, should forever remain a great, respectable and happy nation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, July 3, 1790.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT imposing Duties on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That upon all ships or vessels, which after the first day of September next, shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: On ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of 6 cents per ton; on ships or vessels built within the United States after the twentieth day of July last, but belonging wholly, or in part, to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; on other ships or vessels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid duty of six cents per ton shall be also paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in a district in one state from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandize taken in one state, to be delivered in another State: Provided, That it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the Bank or Whale Fisheries whilst employed therein more than once a year.

And be it further enacted, That upon every ship or vessel not of the United States, which after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, taken in, in one district, to be delivered in another district, there shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

And whereas it is declared by the twenty-third section of the act, entitul ed, "An Act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes." "That if any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, not having a certificate of registry or enrollment, and a licence, shall be found trading between different districts, or be employed in the Bank or Whale Fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to the same tonnage and fees as foreign ships or vessels," which, from the impracticability in some cases of obtaining licences in due season, and from misapprehension in others, has operated to the prejudice of individuals; and it being proper that relief should be granted in cases where the strict operation of new laws may have occasioned hardship and inconvenience,

Be it therefore further enacted, That in all cases in which the said foreign duty shall have been heretofore paid on ships or vessels of the United States, whether registered at the time of payment or afterwards, restitution thereof shall be made, and that no such foreign duty shall hereafter be demanded on the said ships or vessels.

And be it further enacted, That the act intituled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall, after the said first day of September next, be repealed, and shall thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the collection of the duties which shall have accrued prior to the said repeal, for which purpose the said act shall continue in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTIETH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CHARLESTON, July 3.

Though hitherto not so much the subject of public conversation, the prisons in Portugal are perhaps not less dreadful places of confinement than was the famous Bastile. In the year 1777, the marquis of Pombal prime minister of Portugal, was divested of all power, and together with his numerous creatures, disgraced, after having precipitated the nation to the verge of a civil war. Great numbers of people of all ranks were shut up in dangeons, merely because they were supposed to stand in the way of success to the ambitious and tyrannical projects of Pombal, who for more than twenty years grievously oppressed and afflicted the public, without their just complaints ever reaching the ears of their sovereign. For many years were three miserable victims, sustained on scanty portions of rotten tardines (a fish resembling a sprat) and broa (a very inferior kind of bread) without ever being indulged in any social intercourse, without even seeing the cheering face of man.

Among those who were liberated in consequence of the dismission of the detested Pombal, was exhibited a striking spectacle in the person of the son of the marquis of Tavora. He was taken into custody with the rest of his family, when he was only about four or five years old; and having remained in a state of confinement till he came to years of maturity, without seeing a human creature, except his keeper; when released, he absolutely knew no language, had no ideas, but was in a pure state of nature. A few months after his removal from the dungeon, where he had been confined upwards of seventeen years, this unhappy youth was attacked, by the small pox, which occasioned his death.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water——Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one whereof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildings are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running geers, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshes, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a compleat set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. *Also*, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or ABNER VERNON. } Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790. (3w.)

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising *Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

☞ *THE Managers give notice that agreeable to an order of the Corporation, the drawing of the City-Lottery, will positively commence on the first Monday in August.* *July 14.*

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON's estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, JOHN BIRD, } Trustees.

Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

☞ *WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.*